

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 43.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN. THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1913.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

At
Less
Than
Wholesale
Prices.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

I Must Reduce My Stock in Order to Make Room for Another Line of Goods, and During the Month of December Will Sell From The

FINEST LINE OF WATCHES, JEWELRY

AND SILVERWARE.

Ever Brought to the City for the Following Prices, Together with Everything in My Line:

At
Less
Than
Wholesale
Prices.

The Latest Patterns in Ladies' Watches for.....\$13.50
Boss 14K Filled Case, with Elgin or Waltham Movements Guaranteed for 20 yrs.
Solid Gold Ladies' Watches, for.....\$22.50
The Latest in Ladies Neck Chains, for.....\$1.75
Rogers Bros. Best Triple Plate, Knives and Forks, for.....\$1.75 per set



Rogers Bros. Tea Spoons, Triple Plate, for.....\$1.10 per set
Tea Sets, Consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Spoon Holder and Cream Pitcher, for.....\$8.00
Fruit Knives and Nut Picks, from.....\$1.00 to 1.50 per set
Cake Baskets, from.....\$2.00 to 6.00 each

All Of My Goods Are Of The Very Best Make And Are Fully Guaranteed. No Extra Charge For Engraving, And No Trouble To Show Goods.

Davenport Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

E. G. SQUIER, The Jeweler.

Coal at Clark & Lennon's.

E. M. Kemp left for Wabash, Ind. last Friday.

Fred T. Conn and wife are at Berlin visiting relatives.

E. G. Squier and Frank Jilison left for Minneapolis last evening.

Mike Holland and family visited friends at Eagle River last week.

M. Langdon makes a specialty of prompt delivery of all groceries.

Bradstreet's representative, Van Horne, is doing the town this week.

Dr. A. D. Daniels was called to Hazelhurst Monday to attend an important case.

Miss Rose McHugh, of Coster, Portage Co. this state, is visiting relatives at the City Hotel.

Harry Raymond is taking a well earned vacation. He will visit relatives in Stevens Point and friends in the Chippewa Valley.

Axel Lindgreen left for Eagle River Monday to canvass the burg for tailor work, and the Fletcher dye works of Milwaukee.

Hon. Thos. Lynch has gone to Washington, to remain until the close of the session of Congress. He is accompanied by his wife.

George Gibson, who is logging for the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co. was here Tuesday, on his way from Merrill to his camp near Armstrong Creek.

The ladies of the Episcopal church gave a display of their Christmas sale goods a couple of days before they were put on the bargain counter, in Paul Browne's office window.

Patrick Harrigan and family have removed here from Mills Center, Wis. They are occupying a house on Oneda avenue until spring when they will take the house now occupied by John Harrigan.

Mrs. James Thulin, of Hazelhurst, died Tuesday last after an illness of a short time with congestion of the bowels. The remains will be brought here for interment to-day.

Wm. Usher and Patsy Van Camp, have opened a skating rink on Boom lake near Brown Bros. mill. The lake has a large body of ice cleared, and a good warm building for their customers. The rink will be open each afternoon and evening.

"Kettle Rendered Land? Yes, we have it. But is it Cadahy Bros. yellow pill? No, but it is kettle rendered and is cheaper. I do not want cheap goods; I want good goods, and if you cannot keep them I will have to go elsewhere."

The Rib River Lumber Company.
[From Mississippi Valley Lumberman]
Rhinelander, Wis., is a characteristic saw mill town, one which startles the eastern tourist who travels through the "wild and woolly" west, expecting to find savages at every turn of the road and the white people little less civilized. The enterprise of the western people is in no way better illustrated than in the manner in which they locate in the virgin forests, build saw mills, and with the product thereof, not only build up cities about them but furnish building material for the prairie region of the north-west and even ship their lumber into the effects east.

Rhinelander besides being a busy saw mill town, located on the Soo and also the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railroad, is the home of many of the Wisconsin valley loggers, and the region around about is famed for being the native home of the hodge, as has been told in these columns in the past. The ghosts of departed logging oxen are wont to wander through the pine woods of Oneida county, Wisconsin, breathing forth fire and brimstone and striking terror to the heart of the unwary traveler, who chances to meet them. But even a hodge has no terror for that enterprising young lumber manufacturer, at the head of the Rib River Lumber company, Douglas D. Flanner, who a year ago organized the Rib River Lumber company, at Rhinelander, and although his central office and that of the company is at Wausau, Rhinelander is the base of the company's operations, and where its plant is located. Nearly all of Rhinelander's saw mills are located on the same side of the river as the town, but if one crosses the little bridge to the other side of the river, he will find the extensive plant of the Rib River Lumber company.

The Rib River Lumber company is one of Rhinelander's most staple and enterprising manufacturing institutions, and although young has rapidly come to the front through the efforts of the men back of it. It was organized Nov. 1, 1912, with D. D. Flanner, president; W. D. Brown, vice-president and treasurer and C. F.

Smith, secretary. The plant, consisting of saw mill, planing mill, etc., was bought of the Eagle River Lumber company, together with 35,000,000 feet of standing timber located on the Wisconsin river and tributary waters. Eight million feet of lumber in pile was also included in the purchase, and Mr. C. F. Smith, who was a member of the old Eagle River Lumber company, and also a member of the logging firm of A. D. Smith & Co. of Antigo, Wis., became secretary of the Rib River Lumber company. Mr. Smith's long experience in lumber and logging matters proves of inestimable value to him, and since his connection with the Rib River Lumber company he devotes the greater part of his time to looking after the logging interests of this company, while Mr. Walter D. Brown, the vice-president and treasurer of the company, personally attends to the business affairs at Rhinelander, although Mr. Flanner divides his time between the office of the company at Wausau, and his personal interests there, and the company's business at Rhinelander.

Mr. Brown is a young but energetic business man, and a brother of the Messrs. Brown of Brown Brothers who also operate a large lumber plant at Rhinelander, and is a member of the Brown family, which a historian, years hence, in narrating the early history of that city, could not help but dwell upon at length.

Last spring Mr. H. F. Fall, a well known saw mill man of Hudson, Wis., bought the saw mill of the Rib River Lumber company, and during the past season operated the mill under contract, cutting for the Rib River company; and will continue to do so in the future. The mill is a complete one, equipped with a Filer & Stowell company band and rotary mill, and its capacity is larger than that of any Rhinelander mill. The planing mill has a capacity of five cars, and on the thirty acres of ground that the company owns, are well built sheds for dressed lumber, and the necessary machine and repair shops, etc. When the mill shut down a few weeks ago, its cut for this season was over 13,000,000 feet of lumber, and from this and the 8,000,000 feet bought with the plant, the Rib River Lumber company has been shipping the past season, having sold during the year over 12,000,000 feet from Rhinelander. From Antigo Mr. Flanner handled over 3,000,000 feet.

At Rhinelander, today, the Rib River

Lumber company has as well assorted and as good quality stock of lumber as can be found at any Wisconsin mill yard. In all there is about 9,000,000 feet of lumber, containing no hemlock, and in fact it was all sawn from good logs, 5,000,000 feet of it coming from logs that would average less than four to the thousand, which is pretty good for Wisconsin river logs.

Since taking hold of the concern at Rhinelander, the Rib River Lumber company has endeavored to improve it in every way, one of which was by building an elegant and comfortable new office building, which was completed not long ago. It is a two-story affair, with four rooms on the first floor that are used for business purposes, while upstairs are four more rooms, that will later on be used for living purposes, and the mill superintendent will probably occupy them.

The Rib River Lumber company will this winter bank at the outside not more than 10,000,000 feet of lumber, and has now and will have but two camps at work in the woods, although several jobbers are finishing up small contracts for themselves elsewhere. These camps are on 31, 41, 10 and one on the St. Germaine. Some work is being done at McNaughton in picking up the good timber left on a small burned over tract, and at Rhinelander's Sliding on the Lake Shore railroad and also on 35, 41, 10, contractors are finishing up some old contracts for the Rib River Lumber company.

Every lumber manufacturing community has a man in its midst who, although perhaps young, has risen to a foremost position in the business, and who is looked up to for his opinion on business matters. Such a man is D. D. Flanner, president of the Rib River Lumber company. Personally he is a pleasant gentleman with whom to transact business or to meet socially, and as a business man, his perseverance and push, for no other word expresses it better, has rapidly brought him and his company to the place in the lumber circles of the Wisconsin valley that they now hold. Mr. Flanner is a Minnesotan by birth, which is much to his credit, as he first saw the light of day in the then little village of St. Paul, way back in 1855, although that was but 33 years ago. Later on he removed to Iowa and early became interested in the lumber business.

During the past season the Rib

River Lumber company has enjoyed as good, if not better trade, than the majority of Wisconsin concerns. It was a hard summer for business, but by pushing matters, business was done. The company has on the road two energetic traveling salesmen, I. W. Toole of Chicago, and Harry Bart of Rhinelander, who take dust from no other traveling salesman. During July, the Rib River Lumber company, so Mr. Flanner informed me, the other day, experienced a period of extreme dullness, but from the first of August business began to improve, and during October the sales were larger than during September, although they have fallen off some the past month as they have everywhere. Situated on the Soo road, the company has facilities for shipping east, and if the present advance in southwestern freight rates is maintained next season, it is not improbable that the Rib River Lumber company will develop more of an eastern trade than heretofore. Its work in the woods this winter will be largely curtailed, but with the stock on hand the company will be in better shape than ever to do an extensive business next year.

Last week's issue of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman contained the above notice of one Rhinelander's foremost lumber firms, and we take pleasure in reproducing it. However, as a write-up of the company, its business and its men, it falls considerably short of what the people of this valley think of them. Mr. D. D. Flanner, whom we are glad to enumerate as one of our prospective citizens, has shown by his business record in this valley that he thoroughly deserves all the pleasant things said of him by the Lumberman. Concerning the other members of the firm the New North can tell the Lumberman something. Cash F. Smith, the secretary of the Rib River Lumber Co., is a man whom we, in common with all our people, are proud to enumerate as one of our business men. No lumberman in the Wisconsin valley has made a more marked success in recent years than has C. F. Smith. He has successfully carried through some big deals in lands and logs, and if you will examine the records closely you will find that in a large majority of cases he has been— to state it mildly— some what ahead at the wind up. While in business in Antigo, his popularity

was attested by election to the office of mayor, on the Republican ticket, a ticket which never won in Antigo before or since. He is personally popular throughout the valley with all whom his extensive business deals have brought him in contact. His identification with any business concern will give it an imprimatur of success, and a standing with all who know him. Cash never gets the band out for any of his deals and his guileless face belied him when it led the Lumberman to thinking that he was the fellow who carried in the water and kept the time. If they had known him well they would have known that he was the fellow who kept the difference between what some sucker sold him a tract of pine land for and what some fellow who wanted it badly paid for it. If the Lumberman wants to get his size and do it cheap, we would suggest that they send over their general office man and have him engage Cash in an impromptu argument on "Wisconsin River Log Driving," from a down-river point of view. In a word C. F. Smith is a public spirited, brainy, popular and progressive business man, and is in good company both in the Rib River concern, and in Rhinelander, which, fortunately for the place, contains several off the same piece of cloth.

Walter D. Brown, the treasurer, is filling the first responsible business position of his life. Two years ago he graduated at the Wisconsin University, and went into the Rib River company on its formation. Walt comes from a business family. No more successful, far-sighted and reliable man of business is known in Northern Wisconsin than E. D. Brown, of Stevens Point, sire of the subject of this brief reverie. Of what business material Browns are made is well known in this community. While it is called cruel to refer to a person's greatness by pointing to a relative, the present case is an exception. Should Walt fail to make a successful and prominent mark on the lines that his brothers have followed before him, he will disprove the claims of his many friends and belie all the ear marks by which "comers" in the business world are identified. The fact is that the Rib River concern and its men are solid and substantial pillars in the great structure of Wisconsin valley lumber business and Rhinelander is glad of "where they are at."

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

A SEVERE earthquake shock was felt in Brooklyn, N. Y., and throughout northern Vermont and New Hampshire and at Greenfield, Mass.

HERMAN HARROWS, an aged farmer living near Ridgeville, in a fit of rage shot his young wife, aged 30, twice, and then shot himself. Mrs. Harrows will probably recover.

By the explosion of a kerosene lamp Mrs. Campbell, of Boston, was burned to death and her husband was fatally burned.

MRS. JOHN L. REID, of Davenport, Ia., deserted by her husband and suffering from poverty, hanged herself.

The Knights of Labor in general assembly in Philadelphia elected J. R. Sovereign, of Iowa, master workman, T. V. Powderly having resigned.

A jury at Peru, Ind., awarded Mrs. Imogene Bryant \$5,000 damages in her suit for breach of promise against Albert Tucker.

MRS. GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, of Hancock, O., left her children alone. When she returned one was dead, two others seriously burned.

After voting and holding office in Indiana for twenty-five years Michael J. Boland, of Muncie, has discovered he is not a citizen.

Ex-Secretary Rusk's will was offered for probate at Viroqua, Wis. The estate, valued at \$50,000, is left to the family.

PRESIDENT BLAUNT, ex-President Cryder and six directors were indicted for wrecking the Madison square bank of New York.

Two adventurists at Battle Creek, Mich., think the end of the world is at hand and a large number of them are selling their property for what it will bring and are going out into the world to convert the sinners before the end.

COLORADO'S gold output for 1893 will show an increase of over 100 per cent. over 1892, which was up to that time the largest yearly output in the history of the state or territory.

WARFIELD, a Virginia village of 500 inhabitants, was practically wiped out by fire.

GEORGE KELLER, agent at Bertrand, Neb., of the Burlington & Missouri railroad, was sandbagged and robbed of an express package containing \$1,000.

The postmaster general in his annual report estimates the gross revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, at \$54,427,748.44 and the estimated expenditures at \$50,593,455.38, leaving an estimated deficiency of \$3,834,293.06. On June 30, 1893, there were 68,405 post offices in the United States—an increase of 1,284 over the previous year. There are 2,300 presidential post offices, a not increase of 163 offices.

FOREST fires were doing great damage in St. Louis county, Mo. Three farms had been laid waste and over 800 acres of timber destroyed.

The private banking house at Greenup, Ill., of Denman & James, closed its doors.

SHIELDS' restaurant in Oil City, Pa., was burned, the loss being \$100,000, and Mrs. Shields and three children perished in the flames.

The general assembly of the Knights of Labor closed its work at Philadelphia and adjourned to meet next year at New Orleans.

The Mary Lee Coal & Railway company went into receivers' hands at Birmingham, Ala., with liabilities of \$500,000.

LUELLA WEIZ, a Cincinnati typewriter who sued Will Stribley, son of a wealthy shoe manufacturer, for breach of promise, was awarded \$10,000 by a jury.

TURMAN & HAMILTON, commission merchants at Shreveport, La., made an assignment with liabilities of \$111,712.

HARRY WESTLEY was fatally killed with an ax at Mason City, Ind., by his stepdaughter during a family fight.

CANTON (O.) residents appointed a committee of safety with a view of stemming the tide of lawlessness.

ENGINEER GAINES and Fireman Mirko were killed in a collision between two freight trains at Fremont, O.

G. W. MORRISON, a piano tuner, charged with assaulting a young girl at Winchester, Ill., was fatally beaten by a mob.

A TWO-MASTED schooner sailing from Bangor, Me., sank off Egg rock, near Swampscott, Mass., and the entire crew of eight men were drowned.

It has been learned that the steamers Australia and Annie Johnson, which recently cleared from San Francisco for Honolulu, carried arms and dynamite.

SENTENCED to the penitentiary for seven years, Andrew Hayes tried to kill Judge Clark at Atlanta, Ga.

In Denver Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilkins, theatrical people, were held up by masked men and robbed of jewels worth \$1,700.

THE Mexico (Mo.) Daily Intelligencer, edited by S. B. Cook, secretary of the democratic state central committee, has suspended.

DISTURBED while preaching at Ashboro, Ind., Elder Disney stopped long enough to soundly thrash one of the offenders.

A NEW gold camp was opened in Colorado, near Colorado Springs, and scores were going to the place.

The president has appointed Col. E. S. Otis of the Twentieth Infantry, to be brigadier general of the United States army, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Gen. Canby.

MYRON A. KING instantly killed his wife at Grand Rapids, Mich., and then committed suicide by shooting. He was 55 years old and she 27. Domestic trouble was the cause.

At Oak Harbor, O., a boiler in a saw-mill exploded, killing Edward Gordon, engineer, Edward W. Monroe, sawyer, and David Wright, laborer.

THE general assembly of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in session at Indianapolis voted to consolidate with the other farmers' organizations of the country.

In answer to Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs ex-Minister Stevens alleges a conspiracy to discredit Harrison's administration.

For the first five months of the present fiscal year the government expenditures have exceeded the receipts by \$34,000,000.

NEWTON JONES, who killed O. G. Herndon, was lynched at Baxley, Ga. He was taken from the officers who had arrested him.

SECRETARY LAMONT in his annual report of the war department says the total strength of the army on September 30, 1893, was 2,144 officers and 25,779 enlisted men. The organized militia in the states numbered 1,258,771 men. The expenditures for the year were \$51,906,074.

Or the grand jury which recently adjourned at Columbia, Mo., three members are dead and another was ill.

JOHN R. PROCTOR has been appointed civil service commissioner in place of G. D. Johnston, removed by the president.

It was reported that thirteen persons were drowned in the Missouri opposite Blaine, Neb., while trying to cross the river with cattle.

In a drunken row among miners at Eekman, W. Va., six men were killed and four others were fatally injured.

MISS EDITH ESKINE, of Pleasantridge Park, Ky., won fifteen barrels of whisky by guessing on world's fair attendance.

The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Herbert shows that the total number of serviceable war vessels in the United States navy is forty-one, fifteen of which are armored. In addition there are sixty-four vessels on the list, mostly wooden cruisers, tugs and monitors that are set down as unserviceable for war purposes. The United States ranks seventh in the list of naval powers.

PROTESTING his innocence of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law Van Baker died of consumption in the West Virginia penitentiary at Moundsville.

TWENTY-ONE horses were burned in a fire at Lexington, Mo., and five others were made useless by their injuries.

R. E. PIERSON, the director of the mint in his annual report says the value of the coinage executed at the United States mints during the fiscal year was \$41,685,178. The stock of metallic money in the United States in July, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, \$97,997,933; silver, \$613,501,484. The amount of money in active circulation, exclusive of the amount held by the treasury, was stated as \$1,555,701,255.

An incendiary fire destroyed Jackson City, the Monte Carlo of the district of Columbia.

PHOSPHORUS of the new town site at the gold discoveries in Colorado have named it Balfour, in honor of the English champion of Umetallism.

Five destroyed the interior of a large clothing store in Chicago, the loss being \$185,000.

HELEN DAUVRAT, the actress, was granted a divorce from John M. Ward, the ball player, by a New York judge.

THOUSANDS of Kansas City people were suffering from the grip.

DR. ALEXANDER GUY, aged 93, died at Oxford, O. He gave thousands of dollars to colleges, churches and charitable institutions.

The public debt statement issued on the 1st showed that the debt increased \$9,715,393 during the month of November. The cash balance in the treasury was \$95,199,617. The total debt, less the cash balance in the treasury, amounts to \$961,568,910.

Five destroyed the Newell block at Utica, N. Y., the loss being \$140,000.

The exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 1st aggregated \$790,870,812, against \$957,725,025 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 43.8.

FLAMES in the worsted mill of J. F. Cochran & Co. in Philadelphia caused a loss of \$225,000.

THERE were 278 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 1st, against 337 the week previous and 233 in the corresponding time in 1892.

The secretary of the interior in his annual report says the policy of removing from the pension rolls those who are not legally thereon will be continued, and denies that the purpose has ever existed of an extreme and unreasonable manner of suspending pensioners. He says the work of the Indian bureau shows that they are steadily advancing in civilization. He recommends that Arizona, New Mexico and Utah be admitted as states into the union.

THE Haymarket theater building in Chicago was damaged by fire to the extent of \$100,000.

COMPTROLLER ECKLES issued a statement showing that the national bank note circulation outstanding November 30 was \$268,650,758, a decrease during the month of November of \$303,378.

VICTOR F. CYRIL, a drug clerk employed by E. L. Caron in Chicago, and Mrs. E. L. Caron, the wife of Cyril's employer, committed suicide at the Virginia hotel. They left letters indicating that the pair had been too intimate.

ARK STEIN & Co., importers of goat skin, hides, etc., in New York, failed for \$1,000,000.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG (colored) was hanged at Taylorsville, Ky., for the murder of Kate Downes; John Reiter was executed at Astoria, Ore., for the murder of Victor Snellman, and Charles Johnson (colored) was hanged at Swainsboro, Ga., for the murder of a negro named Shields.

The leather firm of Edwards & Barrett, of Boston, failed for \$500,000.

Tax government receipts from all sources during November aggregated \$23,979,403, or nearly \$5,000,000 less than during the same time in 1892. The expenditures last November were \$31,502,020, or \$1,750,000 more than in November, 1892.

The town of Durant, I. T., was completely destroyed by fire.

LAMOR, alias Edwards, the murderer of Mrs. Dr. Haynes and three other women in Denton, Tex., was sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment.

It was reported that a large number of Chinese were coming into the United States at a point a few miles below Delrio, Mexico.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DAVID H. AMES died in Jerseyville, Ill., aged 101 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father lived to be 102 years old.

NATHANIEL R. ELDREDGE died at Adrian, Mich., aged 81 years. He served through the war in the Thirtieth Michigan as lieutenant colonel, and in 1884 he was elected to congress and reelected in 1886.

Mrs. JANE WHYTE, of Elgin, Ill., died at the age of nearly 100 years. She came from Scotland to Illinois in 1849.

The South Carolina legislature convened at Columbia.

The people of Rhode Island voted in favor of plurality election in place of majority elections, as at present.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PHILLIPS, of Salina, Kan., died suddenly at Fort Gibson, I. T. He served three terms in the house.

GEN. WILLIAM LILLY, congressman at large from Pennsylvania, died at his home at Mauch Chunk of congestion of the lungs.

JUDGE E. C. ILLINGS of the United States circuit court at New Orleans, La., died from heart disease at New Haven, Conn.

SAMUEL RICHARDS, one of the foremost of American artists, died at Denver of la grippe.

FOREIGN.

The Brazilian insurgents appeared to be gaining ground. In a recent skirmish thirty-two of Peixoto's adherents were killed.

This government of Switzerland is preparing a list of known anarchists, who, when the list is completed, will be expelled from the country.

An earthquake shock which lasted several seconds caused consternation in Montreal and at other points in Canada and did considerable damage.

A PARTY of Mormon colonists were ambushed by Indians in Mexico, but drove off their assailants.

An attempt to assassinate Chancellor von Caprivi at Berlin by means of an infernal machine failed through the watchfulness of an aid.

PRINCESS COLONNA, a daughter of "Ulanza" Mackay, is said to have applied for a divorce in Paris from her titled husband.

REV. DR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE NEVILL, for forty years a Presbyterian missionary in the foreign field, died of heart disease at his home in Chichester, China.

The steamship Sir John Hawkins, from Gibraltar to Liverpool, was lost with her crew of twenty-five persons.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, received an infernal machine from Orleans similar to the one which was sent to Chancellor von Caprivi.

The memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late James Russell Lowell in the old Chapter house of Westminster Abbey in London was unveiled.

In a collision between passenger and freight trains in Italy twenty persons were killed and many injured.

TWENTY-ONE persons were killed in a fight to prevent troops closing a Catholic church at Kroshe, Russia.

THE Mexican revolutionists were making it unsafe for travelers to cross the border.

SEVERAL earthquake shocks were felt at River Moisie and Seven Islands in Canada.

LATER.

A LARNE sled with eight persons, while coasting down hill at Cincinnati, O., ran into and wrecked a buggy. Frank Ayers, the steerer, had his skull fractured and was slightly injured. The others were badly cut and bruised.

At Erie, Pa., the 4th, Edward Cody killed his two children and put a bullet into his own brain. Cody was a morphine fiend, and seemed to labor under the impression that his family and himself would become hopelessly insane if allowed to live.

The statue of Roger Conkling was unveiled in New York the 4th without the slightest ceremony. There was no assembly of people, no word of eulogy, no note of music. The statue was unveiled in this way because Mrs. Conkling had expressed the earnest desire that there be no ceremony when the bronze was uncovered.

BURGARS shot and almost instantly killed Wm. Kaiser, a baker, at his place of business in Camden, N. J., early the morning of the 4th.

A NEW YORK paper, the morning of the 4th, prints opinions of 171 members of congress on the subject of taxing income. Of these, 71 favor an income tax in some form, 63 oppose it, 5 are against it, while 33 asked to be excused from expressing an opinion.

The trial of Prendergast, at Chicago, was called the 4th, only to be postponed for two days.

JOHN DENKINS was executed at the prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., the 4th, for the murder of Catherine Giesel, an Italian woman, a year ago.

The second session of the 53d congress opened the 4th at 13 m. very quietly. It was a subject of general remark that in view of the number and importance of the matters of legislation expected to make the 53d congress memorable in the economic history of the country, there was a remarkable lack of public interest exhibited on the opening day. At 1:35 p. m. Executive Clerk Pruden appeared in the house and delivered the president's message, which the clerk was directed by the speaker to read. At 2:55 p. m. the reading of the president's message was concluded, occupying 1 hour and 20 minutes time. At 3:10 p. m. the house adjourned. The senate adjourned so on as the reading of the message was concluded.

This gang that perpetrated the daring robbery at Luzerne, Pa., the 2d, were captured at Koska, Pa., the 4th. They were hiding in a church and \$300 was recovered.

TELLS OF THE BANKS.

A Synopsis of the Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

During the Year 110 National Banks Were Organized and 148 Suspended—Causes of the Depression—Shortage in Liabilities and Resources.

MR. KINKADEE REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the comptroller of the currency will be submitted to congress more briefly than the reports usually made by that officer. It differs from former reports in that no tables appear in the body of the text. It shows 7,796 national banks to have been in operation at the close of the report year, with a capital stock of \$69,558,130, represented by 7,450,000 shares, held by 30,000 shareholders.

At the last report of condition the total resources of the banks then in operation was \$1,000,563,384. The total amount of circulation was on October 31, 1903, \$1,000,563,384, a net increase during the year of \$8,884,972. During the year 119 banks were organized in thirty-two states, and 148 were suspended. The following table shows the distribution of the banks by state with capital stock of \$1,335,000 in the eastern states, 41 with a capital stock of \$2,340,000 west of the Mississippi river and 31 with a capital stock of \$3,755,000 in the central and southern states.

Within the same period 138 banks suspended, with a capital stock of \$34,341,000. Of this number 103 were in the hands of receivers, and 35 passed into the hands of receivers, with a capital stock of \$10,883,000. At the close of the year 7 remained in the charge of examiners pending resumption.

The aggregate resources and liabilities on October 31, 1893, the date of the last report of condition, compared with those of September 30, 1892, were \$400,531,613 less. The shrinkage in liabilities is accounted for by a decrease between the dates mentioned in the following items:

Capital stock, \$8,032,677; Individual deposits, \$131,298,653; and bank and bankers' deposits, \$191,348,123. The decrease in resources is as follows: Loans and discounts, \$137,404,928; stocks, etc., \$15,963,514; and due from banks and bankers, \$182,061,654. Cash of all kinds increased \$30,963,652, including \$18,400,815 in gold. United States bonds held for all purposes increased \$40,001,257.

The comptroller reasons from the changes in these conditions that the business depression of the past year was occasioned by the action of depositors withdrawing so much money from the banks, which caused a sudden contraction in the volume of money needed or employed for business wants, and by the banks being compelled to call in loans and discounts to meet demands of depositors, which prevented the making of new loans and rendered it impossible for the banks to grant renewals of credits or extensions.

The suspension of national banks during the year is discussed, and also that of resumption. Upon the question of resumption the comptroller says: "With a full knowledge of the general solvency of these institutions and the causes which brought about their suspension, the policy was inaugurated of giving all banks which under ordinary circumstances would not have closed, and whose management had been honest, an opportunity to resume business. This policy was one which seemed to commend itself to the comptroller as proper to pursue under the circumstances, and it is believed that the results have justified the experiment of inaction."

The following amendments are recommended:

1. That every association may issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds deposited.
2. That the semi-annual duty on circulation be so reduced as to equal one-fourth of 1 per cent. per annum.
3. That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard, before the vacancy so created be filled in the usual way.
4. That an executive officer of the bank or employes thereof be permitted to borrow funds of such bank in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors.
5. That the assistant cashier in the absence of the cashier, or in the absence of the cashier and assistant cashier, be empowered, official, to sign the circulating notes of such bank.
6. That the law may be amended by appropriate legislation so as to empower some class of public officers to administer the general oaths required by the provisions of the national bank act.
7. That bank examiners be required to take oath of office before entering upon their duties and to give a bond in such amount and with such securities as the comptroller of the currency may require.
8. That the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard, before the vacancy so created be filled in the usual way.
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HIS WIFE'S MISTAKE.

For Thirty-Five Years Her Pride Was Sufficient, and Then—

It was a little old village in Westchester county, N. Y., not far from the settlement which the Huguenots of the French Rochelle had founded.

It was still and still and overshadowed by lush foliage and the growth of tall trees much untrammelled. Mrs. Skinner dwelt in a large white house, pillastered in front, set back from the road and screened from the eye of casual passers by a grove of elms.

Once every day a coach, an antiquated coachman, a pair of fat, sleek, mild horses drew up before the gate at the end of the narrow path, flagged with white square stones leading to the door of the house.

And from that door came a tall feminine figure, erect, clad in robes of deep black.

On Sundays likewise did Mrs. Skinner appear with a majesty of gait old age and solitude had been powerless to impair, walking up the aisle of the Episcopal church to the very front pew, whence, raising her eyes from the preacher's face, she might see in the left transept the memorial tablets of three Skinners, now passed on to the silent majority.

On the first Sunday in June the windows were thrown open, the day mild with the June balminess of fresh-blown leaf and flower, and the sunshine would creep in and lie in a golden shaft over the richest and oldest tablet of the three not put there by herself, the one sacred to the memory of Egbert Thomas Hamilton Skinner.

That shaft of yellow sunlight lay so to-day, disturbed only as the chequered shadow of a breeze-stirred bough shifted and decomposed its luminous bar, and Mrs. Skinner, mayhap Ethel Mary de Kay, wife of the Egbert Thomas Hamilton Skinner of long years ago—forgot the clergyman's text and neglected to follow his discourse. Back into the past must her fancy have strayed, for when in its peroration the surplised figure lifted up its hand and the congregation rustled to its feet or bent decorous heads upon its hands Mrs. Skinner, in her black robes, sat immovable, and only stirred and seemed to wake to consciousness of external things when the organ pealed forth and the people slowly, with the relieved joyousness born of a sense of the rapture of all nature without and the satisfaction of a duty fulfilled, issued through the vaulted portal to the south wind, the restless singing of birds, the sun shining in a white glare on the gravel walk.

The house with the white columns was dark and cool and filled with a Sabbatharian stillness. Somewhere the green blinds had been opened by some new, impetuous hand, untrained as yet to the strict usages that prevailed with the servants of this household.

Mrs. Skinner ordered the light shut out.

Alone she sat in the darkened dining-room at her midday meal. An old servant softly moved in and out. Pictures—family portraits of Skinners and De Kays—looked with the flat surfaces and wooden poses that characterize such American art of the early years of the century from tarnished frames on the walls.

Like more than one De Kay was this old woman's haughty head, with the high, clear profile.

Beautiful had she been, the Ethel de Kay of all those years ago. Well had she known it, too. Yet what had her beauty availed? would she have asked, ereing in bitter contempt those still line, full lips.

After she had passed into the drawing-room the old servant who had dressed her mistress' hair and hung up her black dresses these forty years noiselessly entered.

"Shall I pack, ma'am?"

Mrs. Skinner was a moment in replying.

"A few things in a valise—yes. We shall only be gone two or three days."

The next day mistress and maid were ascending the steps of the old town house in Tenth street. It had been carefully closed since the departure of the last tenant. Though the afternoon was warm the breath of the empty rooms struck against Mrs. Skinner's cheek with a dull chill.

"Shall I let in the sun, ma'am?" said Hannah.

Mrs. Skinner did not seem to hear.

"So they want the top floor, too, these new tenants?" she said.

"Yes, ma'am," said Hannah, who was in some wise manager of her mistress' affairs as well.

"Then everything must be moved out."

"If I could do anything—"

"Nothing" was the answer.

And Mrs. Skinner slowly ascended the stairs, while Hannah in silence sat and kept watch at the foot.

Back into the past again walked the stately old woman in black. Slowly she unlocked the door and moved into the large, old, littered room.

For the first time in thirty-five years she looked upon the object there. Her eyes, in the dim light, in the misty silence which at her entrance had broken into a succession of small, low, strange sounds, glanced from one to the other—for the first time; for the first time since the day when the tragedy of her life had come to her.

The bones of the past were stirred, indeed, now. And she had hated them; she had shut them away; she had tried to forget them, to let them lie in their graves! A wronged woman such as she was—what else could she do?

Suddenly she started up.

Her eyes, accustomed now to the obscurity of the room, saw then both—the two portraits she had placed side by side before she looked the door, with her own hand, never except by her own hand to be opened, thirty-five years before. There they were as she had placed them the day she had left this house, the house of her husband who had wronged her.

Egbert Hamilton Skinner, the handsomest of all his family, there he was, the blue eyes, his smooth face, his

laughing, treacherous, debonaire mouth. The widow looked at them all.

And then the face of Martha, his cousin. Ah, yes, she had been fair, too. Martha, with her innocent face and her lips that were like ripe roses, and all her golden curls that fell upon her white neck. And as treacherous, as false as he.

Well had she placed them side by side and looked the door upon them—looking them out as she had looked the man and woman who had wronged her out of her life forever.

When Hannah, the hours passing without sound from above, crept fearfully up the stairs and to the open door, she uttered a low cry. On the floor, in the heavy gloom of the room, lay her mistress, senseless. In her hand she held a faded paper.

Hannah, lifting the unconscious head, looked about her in the gathering, deepening darkness. A tall, quaint, piece of furniture, with many drawers, had been opened. One of the drawers stood out, with a scattered confusion of papers.

The green shutters were open now in the old white-pillastered house in Westchester county. The doctor went in and out every day.

He shook his head; he looked at the old maid servant gruffly, suspiciously.

"There are infallible indications of a mental shock."

"I know nothing," was the old woman's cool answer.

The doctor, with an impatient click of the tongue, went rapidly down the white flagging and back to his gig at the gate. Hannah, immovable in every feature as always, went back to her mistress' side.

"You told him?" the white lips would frame.

"No, Mrs. Skinner. You know I wouldn't," was the only answer.

One day the invalid looked up.

"Hannah."

Hannah crossed the room and stood by the bed.

"I've been thinking, thinking a great deal," the once strong, peremptory tones said. "You know what I mean?"

Hannah nodded.

"I've been thinking that perhaps you knew."

A swift change went over the old woman's face.

"O, Mrs. Skinner, don't ask me."

"I shall ask you." Strength seemed to have returned to the doctor's patient. Forcibly she raised herself on one arm.

Imperiously she stretched out the still handsome hand in the old firm, commanding gesture. "Tell me everything you know."

"Then—none of it was true. Miss Martha never cared—never, never. It was some one else. But she knew you would not have liked it, ma'am, for she was poor and not much in the way of family, and since Miss Martha lived with you she was—" the old woman's voice sank.

"Afraid to let me know? She was afraid of me. Go on."

"Well, yes, ma'am. But Mr. Skinner he found it out and she told him all, Miss Martha. And he was trying to get Miss Martha's sweetheart into some business, ma'am. And then, when that was done, the two of them would have told you. But they did not dare before. And it's for that, so help me God Almighty, Mrs. Skinner, ma'am, that they were so much together. Oh anything else—"

Again the old woman stopped. This time a color came into her strong, controlled, withered old face. "There never was on all this earth a wife that was loved more faithful than you, Mrs. Skinner, ma'am."

"And you never told me?" The tones that came from behind the bed hangings seemed to have grown strangely old.

"There would have been no use ma'am—and you know that," came the firm answer.

"He—Mr. Skinner—my husband, never defended himself, Hannah."

O, how fast the pride, stubbornly upheld through all these years, was breaking.

"No, ma'am," grimly, "not when you wouldn't listen to him, and turned Miss Martha out of doors, ma'am. He came to me, did Mr. Skinner. 'Hannah,' said he, 'you know this is a most horrible untruth.'"

"Yes, sir," said I. 'But she will never believe it,' he said. And he was as white as the dead. 'Never was a wife better loved,' said he. 'But if her awful pride and anger are to wreck my life, I, too, can have pride. I shall not sue to her.'"

"And with that he was gone, and I said never a word, ma'am, for this is the first time in thirty-five years that the master's name had been spoken, as you know, ma'am."

Softly, noiselessly, Hannah rose from her chair. One thing more she had to say:

"He was like no one else ever was—Mr. Skinner. Never was a kinder, handsomer, sunnier gentleman. I would have done anything for him."

The yellow letter that had come from the little drawer in the old piece of furniture, and on which a lying hand had traced the truth that the beautiful, vindictive woman its owner had once called wife might learn it at last, lay on the bed within reach of Mrs. Skinner's fingers.

The soft June sunlight shone into the room, and outside the windows the birds sang. And these things seemed to mock the woman who lay there, her life passed, thrown away, all her unforgiving bitterness, her vengeful pride thrust back upon her with the despair of a love which neither the illusion of outrage nor the oncoming sorrows of age had been able to dim.—Sunday Mercury.

—Clough was once a narrow valley or cleft between hills, and to this word the Cliffs, Clives, Claves, Clifforde, Clevelanda, Tunnycliffs, Sutcliffea, Radcliffea and Faircloughs owe their names.

—Ancient Plate.—"How wealthy Miss De Riches is! She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth." "Was it a souvenir spoon?" "No"—epitaphically—"it was an antique."

LONG LIFE ON THE BENCH.

Instances of Longevity Furnished by the Supreme Court.

The supreme court furnishes some interesting instances of active longevity. Justice Blatchford who died recently, was 73 years old, but he was in active possession of his mental faculties up to the time of his death. His father, R. M. Blatchford, had a record no less interesting. He was in the diplomatic service at 65 and was commissioner of public parks in New York city at 74. Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the supreme court, remained on the bench until he was nearly 55 years old. He was appointed chief justice at the age of 58. He began an autobiography at the age of 77, but did not finish it. Chief Justice Marshall, who served from 1800 to 1835 on the supreme bench, was 89 years old when ill-health compelled him to leave Washington. He died in that year (1835). He was a delegate to the convention for revising the state constitution of Virginia when he was 74 years old, and, it is said, that though he did not speak often in the convention, when he did speak he showed that his mind was as clear and his reasoning as solid as in his younger days. Chief Justice Waite, who died five years ago, remained on the supreme bench to the last, though he was 72 years old when he died. Justice Strong, who is still living in Washington, retired from the supreme bench in 1889 at the age of 73. Noah B. Swayne, who died in 1894, retired from the supreme bench in 1881 at the age of 77. Only one of the present members of the supreme court is more than 70 years old. This one is Justice Field, who reached the age of 70 seven years ago.

Several of the presidents have remained in active politics after retirement from the White House. Buchanan was elected president at 66 and retired at the age of 70. Tyler was a member of the provisional confederate congress at the age of 71. John Adams, at 85 years of age, was a delegate to the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams was elected to congress by the anti-Mason party when he was 64; and he remained in congress for seventeen years. He died in the hall of the house. James Monroe retired from the presidency at 67; was a regent of the university of Virginia with Madison and Jefferson at 68, but declined to serve as an elector from Virginia at 70 on the ground that an ex-president should not be a partisan, but afterward acted as local magistrate, and was a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia. Andrew Jackson was 70 when he left the White House.—Washington Star.

COLLECTING IN FRANCE.

Points of Difference Between the System There and in This Country.

The matter practiced in the collection of debts in France and in the United States does not differ materially save in the collection and the mode of procedure. The first step which it is necessary for a creditor in France to take before he can use legal means to collect a debt due him is to obtain judgment against the debtor, which is rendered by a justice of the peace, provided the amount does not exceed forty dollars. The defendant is required to appear in court on a certain day and arrange for a settlement of the account and pay a part or whole of it, or show cause why.

If this arrangement is not made the defendant is a second time summoned to appear, and should he then flatly refuse payment judgment is rendered against him; the cost of judgment, together with that of the summons, is defrayed by the plaintiff, and a copy of the former sent to the debtor. He then has three months' grace to appeal before a civil court the judgment already handed down. Failing to exercise this privilege, the matter is put in the hands of a "huissier," whose functions partake of those of both the bailiff and process-server, but his methods as well as his prerogatives resemble neither one nor the other. The huissier, upon request of the creditor, makes an abstract statement of the condition of the debt, the fee for preparing and serving the same, varying according to the length of the instrument and not according to the importance of the debt; its average cost, however, may be placed at two dollars and fifty cents.

In case the debtor ignores the document an "assignment" is served upon him, and eight days thereafter his furniture is seized and placed in the hands of the huissier. The expense entailed in the preparation of these notices is defrayed by the creditor, but if at any moment the debtor agrees to liquidate in full he is not only required by law to discharge his original obligation, but to add to it the costs of the judgment and fees of the huissier. Whether this system is better than the plan pursued in the United States is a matter of opinion.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

An Appropriate Text.

Sometimes rare facility has been shown in the selection of a text; thus, a Capuchin about to preach in a church at Lyons slipped on the pulpit steps, falling so ungracefully that a pair of brassy legs presented themselves through the banister to the gaze of the startled congregation. Quickly recovering himself the self-possessed monk took his place in the pulpit and gave out words appropriately chosen from the Gospel for the day: "Tell the vision unto no man."—Temple Bar.

She Wanted to Do More.

Late Mistress—What, Mary! You want to go out to service again! I thought you had settled down with your husband in a little house of your own.

Servant—Well, yes'm, so I 'ad. But my 'usband, he don't 'old with what he calls my blessed 'impence, so I've come to ask you to take me back, mum. I don't care about being 'where one can't have a will of one's own.—Drake's Magazine.

BURIAL OF LIVING PEOPLE.

A French Cardinal's Startling Story of Premature Funeral Service.

Cardinal Donnet, archbishop of Bordeaux, during a recent debate in the French legislature concerning the extension of the space of twenty-four hours between the decease and interment to forty-eight hours, told a number of remarkable occurrences that came under his own immediate observation. In the village in which he was first stationed he had saved two persons from being buried alive. One was an old man who lived only twelve hours after the time fixed for the interment, but he was saved the horror of dying in a grave. The other was a man who was restored to life and lived for many years afterward. In the case of a young lady at Bordeaux, who had just been pronounced dead when the cardinal called, he perceived what he thought to be signs of life, and succeeded in restoring her. The last instance related by Cardinal Donnet caused a profound sensation. A young priest was preaching in a crowded church on a sultry day in July, 1886, when he was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. He sank to the floor apparently dead; was taken home and the funeral bell tolled. The fact was the supposed dead man was aware of every move and sound about him. He had the horror of seeing the doctor examine him, pronounce him dead, inquire after his age, birth, etc., and give permission for his interment the following morning. The body was measured for a coffin. His bishop recited the De Profundis. Then came the young priest's mother. Her sorrowing voice produced a marvelous effect, and excited him to a superhuman effort. Continuing, Cardinal Donnet said:

"Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the pulpit from which he had been taken for dead. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same man who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but enact fresh ones, in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortune."

The renowned French physician, Dr. Bourgeois, reported the revival of a young man, apparently drowned, who had been under water twenty minutes. The French Archives de Medecine record the resuscitation of individuals who had remained under water as long as six hours. The famous Dr. Charles Leclerc believed that many persons apparently dead by drowning or asphyxia might be brought back to life, while the belief is quite general among some medical men that cholera patients are often buried alive. It is said that the only trustworthy symptom of physical dissolution is incipient decay. A celebrated anatomist named Winslow, who himself had two narrow escapes from ante-mortem sepulture, emphatically pronounced against any other sign being accepted as final.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

BISMARCK ON MUSIC.

The Part It Played in the Cultivation of Germany.

Prince Bismarck years ago said that his favorite musical instrument was a hand organ. He did not mean by that remark, however, that he was no admirer of the "heavenly maid." On the contrary, the ex-chancellor is a great lover of music and musicians. In the course of a speech to the members of the Gesang Verein Orpheus, of Harpen, a few days ago, he paid a high tribute to the art, recognizing its aid in shaping the destinies of Germany and in carrying out his far-reaching plans.

"In music," said the prince, among other things, "I am, unfortunately, not your equal. In the multitude of things I was compelled to study in my youth music was neglected. But despite that I love it. I am thankful to music because it helped me so effectively in my political efforts. The sound of the German song won the hearts. I count it, in fact, among the aids which led to the success of our strife for union. Practical examples are not always easy to cite, but the first which I now recall is that of the Becker Rhine song in 1841. Its influence was mighty. The rapid adoption of the song by the people—then mostly particularists—had the effect of two army corps."

Later came the "Wacht am Rhein." The singing of that war song on the battle-fields in winter, when food was scarce, strengthened the heart of many a soldier, and the heart feeling is everything in battle. Therefore I do not wish the German song to be overlooked as one of the war aids of the future. I wish to thank you for the aid given me by German singers in apprehending the national idea and carrying it beyond the borders of the Fatherland. We should hardly have remained in such close relations to Vienna had not Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven lived there and created a bond of art between the Lower Rhine and Vienna.

"Yes," added the prince; "our relations to our third ally, Italy, were of a musical nature before they became political. The first conquests which Italy made with us were musical conquests. I am no enemy of Italian music, despite my preference for the German school on the contrary, I am an admirer of it. In this sense I thank you as the guardians of music—continue to cultivate it. The German can not resist the effect of song. He is in the proper humor when he hears music. It is a fortunate thing that our ruling families are not enemies, but cultivators of music. This art would not have reached so high a state of perfection in our country had it not always been cultivated by the ruling families."—St. Louis Republic.

—Forty-four farmers are on the list of the one hundred men who make and amend the laws of Florida.

—The sentence "John quickly extemporized five tow bags" contains all the letters of the alphabet.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

It Has Great Possibilities as a Profitable Farm Crop.

The North Carolina station has tried experiments with the various kinds of cultivated sunflowers. R. W. Kilgore reports (B. 90 b) that the average yield per acre has been about 65 bushels. The large striped or mammoth Russian weighed nearly 27 pounds to the bushel, yielding nearly 33 per cent., or five and three-fourths pounds of oil. The black giant or small seed weighed 32 pounds to the bushel, yielding nearly 21 per cent., or six and two-thirds pounds of oil. The sunflower has been grown in Russia as a farm crop for half a century. The small black seeded variety is grown for its oil which takes the place of all other vegetable oils in many parts of Russia. The large striped-seeded sort is used largely as a dainty food by the common people. The average yield is about 45 bushels or 1,350 pounds per acre. Sunflower-seed oil is extracted in the same manner as cottonseed oil, by separating the hulls from the kernels and expressing the oil from the latter. Sunflower seedcake is a highly nitrogenous cattle food, and is largely used in Germany and England for that purpose. The hulls or shells are more than half of the seed and are used for fuel, and the stalks and seed cups are fed to sheep. Chemical analyses show that the hulls of both varieties of sunflower seed contain more protein, fats and crude fiber and less nitrogen free extract than cotton seedhulls, which are just half the seed. This indicates that they are at least equal, if not superior, to cotton seed hulls as a cattle food. Whole cotton seed weighs 30 pounds to the bushel, yielding nearly 20 per cent., or five and four-fifths pounds of oil. Thus sunflower-seed kernels contain the most oil, and the other nutrients show that after the oil is expressed, the sunflower cake is rather more nutritious than the cotton seed cake, which is now largely used in the south.—American Agriculturist.

BRAIN WORK PAYS.

The Farmer Who Leads Is the One That Makes the Money.

Too many of us get into a rut and stay there. We plant and sow and reap this year just as we have ever done. We do not strike out into new paths, and if we get into a new way it is after some one else has pointed it out and perhaps picked all the flowers that bloomed along its sides. Very often a little thought will lead us into more profitable ways, and in these times the farmer finds it necessary, absolutely necessary, to get out of the old ruts. Some years ago a friend of ours plowed up ten acres of new land and planted it in cucumbers. His neighbors laughed at him. He made pickles of the cucumbers and sold the crop for \$1,000. Next year everybody around him planted cucumbers and made nothing. Another friend in another section grew an acre and a half of onions. He thought he would try it, never having tried it before. His crop was about 500 bushels, which he sold for \$1.10 per bushel. The next year all his neighbors grew onions, but as it happened the price was very low. We know a farmer who this year planted 270 acres of sweet corn and made a profitable thing of it. We look for about everybody who hears of it to go to raising sweet corn next year, when down will come the price. We need to study how to make changes in our work and how to make them before other people. But we should be careful about entering upon a branch of production when it is likely that everybody else will take it up.—Farmers' Voice.

GOOD MEAT SMOKER.

A Device That Cools the Smoke Before It Reaches the Meat.

It is important in smoking meat, hams, mutton, beef or fish that the smoke is cooled before it reaches the meat. This may be easily accomplished by the device shown in the illustration. The smoke is generated in the usual way and imparts a rich sweet flavor. It is carried in a flue of metal, brick or wood to the smoke house where the meat is hung and its inflow B is regulated by the damper D, which may be turned by the handle in the smoker. Another flue at C allows for the discharge of the smoke. By a simple arrangement, such as shown, the meat is hung by a peg which can be turned around upon a metal post as shown.—Farm and Home.

The Cost of Eggs in Winter.

If a large amount of feed is given the hens, and they do not lay, each egg will be costly, hence the feeding is not so much a matter of economy in price as economy in lessening expenses by securing greater production. If a pound of meat costing ten cents will promote the laying of two or three eggs, it is cheaper than grain at any price if no eggs are obtained. It is very plain, therefore, that the cheapest food to use is that which will make the hens lay, and this is also regulated by the warmth of the poultry house.

KEEP THE GRADE DRAUGHT MARES TO DO THE FARM WORK AND RAISE GOOD DRAUGHT COLTS.

FARMERS who breed good draught horses are sure of a good, steady market.

POULTRY FARMING.

It Will Pay If Managed with Wisdom and Energy.

We have a letter before us from a young man who wants to go into poultry farming, and he asks the usual questions, winding up with: "Does it pay?" That question is asked a thousand times a year, and the inquirer all know that poultry farming, like any other kind of farming, will pay if managed right. The evidence that it will pay, that it has paid and that it is paying now is overwhelming. It pays the man who knows how and who has the requisite energy and business ability. A prominent firm in this city has within a few years worked up a family trade in fresh eggs of nearly half a million dozen annually. It was done by looking up the men who know how to get eggs in the winter season, when fresh eggs are a luxury. A representative of the firm said to us: "We care nothing for the man who can furnish eggs only when any fool can furnish them—when unseasoned for he has a mind to lay them. We are looking for the man who can send us eggs when all his neighbors' hens are frozen up." They have found quite a number of these wide-awake men and are paying them good prices for their eggs.

We understand they take the year's supply, winter and summer, simply to hold the winter product. We referred last winter to one of those men who lives near Orrville, O. He has a few acres of land and keeps 300 hens. This grocery firm sent him \$99.88 for his February eggs last winter, and from March 4 to 11, one week, his fowls shelled out 130 to 153 eggs per day, just when they were bringing the tallest prices.

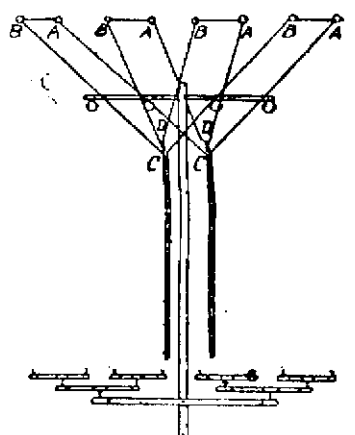
Oh, yes, poultry-keeping pays the man who puts brains, energy, skill and the necessary capital into it. But it must be made an all-the-year-round business. If you give the hens a vacation let it be in the summer when eggs are low and poultry not wanted. The dairyman who feeds the heads off a lot of dry cows during the winter never makes it up during the summer, and the poultryman who lets his hens manage the business as they please will soon require an assignee.

The man who quietly submits to circumstances in any branch of business is the man who gets left. The man who makes circumstances is the man who succeeds.—Ohio Farmer.

FOUR-HORSE TEAM.

Only Two Lines Needed for Tying the Animal Quarters.

We illustrate herewith a device for driving a four horse team with a single pair of lines. Take an ordinary pair of heavy lines, the checks of which will



LINKS FOR FOUR HORSES.

guide the two middle horses. Just back of the place where the checks branch off, buckle two other checks which will guide the two outside horses of the team, passing through their hump rings in the usual way and over the back of the middle horse which is next to him. That is the checks of one line will attach to rings a a a of the bridle and those of the other to rings b b b so that pulling either line will turn all of the horses. The length to make the outside (extra) checks can be estimated pretty closely and they can be made longer or shorter as may be needed to work properly by means of the buckle. A single pair of lines with "jockey sticks" on the two outside horses could be used, though that is an awkward way and a rather uncomfortable arrangement for the horses.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

RUSKES are degraded lilies.

SOAPSTDS are excellent manure.

CORN can be fed cattle without shuckling.

THE fat in a cheese determines its market value.

IT does not pay to raise a calf from a poor or ordinary cow.

STRAW and oil cake meal form a good substitute for good hay.

CARRIAGE not fully ripe will winter better than that matured.

COWS should be allowed as much pure water as they will drink.

SEMI-ROSE apples are said to have been produced at Columbus, Ore.

ENGLAND is officially reported free of the foot-and-mouth disease.

A MODERATE-sized, highly-cultivated farm is the most profitable.

CREAM should invariably be removed from the milk before it is sour.

TO MARK your fruit well, it must be carefully picked and packed.

IT is well to consider the mutton as first and the wool as only secondary.

THE strawberry will adapt itself to and bear some fruit on almost any soil.

A COAT of manure is one of the best mulches for anything of a tender character.

SHEEP thrive better if kept in the open air as long as the weather will permit.

MILK which shows less than three per cent. of fat is not profitable for cheese-making.

ONLY use milk from healthy cows, and not until at least 48 hours after calving.

MILK readily absorbs odors, hence it is important that all the surroundings be pure.

The Lewis Hardware Company's

SEPT. SALES, 49

FOR STOVES.

SEPT. SALES, 49

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

Cloaks and Furs!



We are showing this season, a large and complete assortment of the correct styles for winter, including Plain Cloth Jackets, Fur Trimmed Jackets, Plain Capes, Fancy and Fur Trimmed Capes, Long Coats, Fur Capes, Fur Muffs and Neck Scarfs, and everything necessary to a first-class Cloak and Fur Department.

We would call attention to our handsome line of London Dyed Alaska Seal Garments, all sizes and to order, which we guarantee to wear well. We have sold a great many through the state and they have always given satisfaction.

We will send our Cloak Catalogue to any of our out-of-town friends who desire it.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.



Washburn, Crosby & Co's Gold Medal Flour

FOR SALE BY—

HARRIGAN BROTHERS & COMPANY

FEED, HAY, OATS & MILL STUFF

At Retail or in Car Lots

FOR CASH.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

BROWN STREET,

Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all goods in my line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

A. C. DANIELSON & Co.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhineland, Wis.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room

CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as now but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.

DAVENPORT STREET,

RHINELANDER, WIS

E. G. SQUIER

—DEALER IN—

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.

Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Paints' Block.

Rhineland, Wisconsin

THE NORTHWESTERN Chloride of Gold Institute

Is the only Institute in this immediate section licensed to use the famous Chloride of Gold Cure. The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address.

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

W. D. HARRIGAN

—DEALER IN—

Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick

Carries all kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Barrigan's Block.

Langdon's for groceries every time. Order your coal at Clark & Lennon's.

Attorney Jones, of Wausau was in the city Tuesday on legal business.

Dan McDonald, of Wausau, has been in the city this week on business.

Fred Pickard has gone up to Brown's camp on St. Germain to scale.

Word from Leonard Horr conveys the news that he has arrived safely in California.

Johnny, get your gun at Clark & Lennon's. They've got the biggest stock in town.

The Screen Door factory started up Monday. They will be running full blast in about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Newell left for California Tuesday morning. They will remain there until April.

The City Market, as usual, outdid all others in the supplying of Thanksgiving poultry. They are always in the lead.

A very acceptable holiday present would be a years subscription to your favorite local paper for some absent friend or relative.

The City Mission will meet with Mrs. G. H. Clark next Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Mike Short went to camp with a crew Tuesday. They will put in about two million on St. Germain for Brown Bros. Lumber Company.

F. J. Plingry's little child has been quite sick this week. They are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Carr, who also have a sick little one.

Are you using the best lard in the market? If so, you are buying Cudahy Bros. Kettle Rendered pure lard, in yellow pails. For sale by the leading grocers.

The Thanksgiving benefit ball given at the New Grand Opera house Thursday evening was a great success. About \$75 was cleared and presented to Mr. Brouette, who is in every way deserving of it.

When I buy a ham, I always look for Cudahy Bros. name branded on it and then I am sure it is just what I want. Thanks, I will look myself after this. If you do you will always be satisfied as Cudahy Bros. name on any article of theirs guarantees its quality.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many very severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale at the Palace Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton have done a large amount of entertaining during the past week. Friday night they entertained a large number of married people at cards. Saturday evening the house was filled with young people, who pleasantly passed the evening at the same amusement. Monday night the whist club was entertained. An excellent supper was served at 6:45 each evening.

Kirk's box factory continues to run overtime and is so rushed with orders that no holiday observation goes in that shop. Probably the demand for soap since the world's fair has increased their Chicago trade to some extent. Another thing that helps the Kirks, is the fact that a great many are so sick of the Democratic party that they have decided to wash their hands of the party forever. It all sells soap.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Lura, Russell County, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his 3-year-old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Remedy. For sale at the Palace Drug Store.

The Hoo-Hoo meeting here next Friday promises to be a great gathering of lumbermen. A large number of local kittens will prance around the g.b.c. as every firm here will furnish two or more initiatory members. Gene Shepard will probably be one of the star new members. He has got a little the start of most of the boys, as he wears a coat made from the skins of eighteen wolves, which being a multiple of nine puts him right in it with the older whose.

Hard or soft coal in quantities to suit, delivered to any part of the city by Clark & Lennon.

It's a good time to order your job printing for 1894, and the best place to get it is at this office.

Clark & Lennon can supply you with hard and soft stove coal, blacksmith coal or any other kind of coal. Call on them when you want any.

WANTED.—A few more honest, reliable men as salesmen. Apply at once to C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, New York, for terms and territory. Reference for the firm: First National Bank, Newark, New York. N2

Parish Nichols desires us to state that the collection of clothing made by ladies for supposed relief of the Hurley sufferers is not for them at all. It is to go to a friend of his at Ironwood, Mich., and by him is to be given to some worthy people who, of his personal knowledge need and deserve them.

The Gogebic Iron Tribune has suspended publication. The reason given are the village of Hurley will no longer support it. The publisher, F. B. Hand, has made money in Hurley, and can retire for life if he sees fit. He is a large property owner there, but doesn't want to run his paper at a loss any longer.

Hugh Croker, of Eagle River, who has been unbalanced in mind for some years, committed suicide in a shocking manner last week, while on his way to the Oshkosh asylum in charge of the Marathon county sheriff. Just before the train reached Clintonville Croker stepped into the toilet and taking his knife cut the arteries in both wrists and jabbed a great hole in the side of his neck. Although death would have probably followed from these wounds, he made it doubly sure by tearing his windpipe out. The sheriff is assured by the unfortunate man's relatives for not having searched him and taken the knife from him.

Holiday Concert.

The date of the event mentioned above is not decided absolutely, as yet, but it is hoped to get the program ready by the 15th inst. The numbers given by the ladies' quartet, and the male quartet will be invested with peculiar interest, as these organizations are composed of Rhinelander singers, and it is hoped that both will become permanent institutions and assist materially in the musical development of the city. The orchestra will render a couple of enjoyable selections, and hopes to make its final appearance before an indulgent public. There will be some talent from abroad, but Mr. Bailey, under whose direction the concert is given, expects to show that Rhinelander is as richly endowed, musically, as any city of its size in the country. The price of admission will be placed low enough to admit of every one's attendance without help from the country at large.

The Company Settled.

M. J. O'Reilly, accompanied by W. E. Brown and Doctor T. B. McDoug, went to Oshkosh last week to meet the representatives of the Chicago & Great Western railroad, in reference to a settlement with him, for injuries sustained on their road. The claim agent immediately agreed to pay the sum named by Mr. O'Reilly, but what that sum is neither party will state, as the company desires to have it remain unknown until some of the other victims of that fateful excursion are settled with. The New North is willing to go on record with a guess that the sum wasn't far from seven thousand dollars.

O'Reilly was one of several hundred lumbermen who went on an excursion trip about a year ago, from Minneapolis to Chicago. On the return trip the train jumped the track, and a great many were injured. The accident was caused by spreading of the rails. Riely was terribly hurt. Several ribs were broken and he received internal injuries which at the time were pronounced fatal. He received little or no care from the railroad surgeons, and after being taken to Minneapolis in an unconscious condition, practically looked upon as surely dead, his strong constitution pulled him through. The accident has transformed him from a robust, ideally healthy man to a confirmed invalid, and it seems as though any amount of money would hardly compensate the loss of health to him. Probably the railroad company was afraid the jury would look at it something in the same light, and were consequently very anxious to settle.

Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of Pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the Saturday Review. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by the Palace Drug Store.

For Sale.

Dry four foot slabs. Delivered at \$1.75 per cord. STEVENS LUMBER CO.

Rooms to Rent.

Three pleasant rooms, in the new block just built by T. B. Newell. Inquire at post-office of D. S. Johnson.

Dry Wood!

Shingle Wood, \$1.50 per load. Slabs, \$1.50 per load. Delivered to all parts of the city. Leave orders at Danielson & Heinrich's feed store, opposite Rapids House.

Notice of Taking Up.

Came to my place Oct. 30, 1893, a small red and white cow. Owner is requested to call and prove property and pay damages.

WM. CLEVELAND,

McNaughton, Wis.

Letter List.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Rhinelander, Wis., for the week ending Dec. 6, 1893:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Bomer Chas. | Brown Roland |
| Benson Mub. | Clifford P |
| Chamberlain G. H. | Dyer Ed. |
| Hunter J. Mrs. | Jones Josie |
| Knapf L. E. | Martin J. H. |
| Phillips Frank | O'Neil John |
| Phelan M. J. | Reford J. E. |
| Sieford Matt | St. Senke Mr. |
| Smith Katie | Wolworth F. M. |
| Lavery Wm. | |

When calling for the above say "advertised."

D. S. JOHNSON, P. M.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBAN & BARNES,

Attorneys at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office over Spafford & Cole's

MILLER & McCORMICK,

Attorneys at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,

Attorney & Counselor.
Rhineland, Wis.

DILLETT & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street.
Rhineland, Wis.

PAUL BROWNE,

Attorney at Law.
Collections a specialty.
Rhineland, Wis.

A. W. SHELTON,

Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhineland, Wis.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,

Physician & Surgeon.
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.
Rhineland, Wis.

H. C. KEITH,

Physician & Surgeon.
Office in Brown's Block.
Rhineland, Wis.

F. L. HINMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.
Office in Anderle & Hurman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence, N. W. Currier Court House square.
Rhineland, Wisconsin

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,

Capital \$50,000. Surplus, \$15,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

of Rhineland.

Capital and Surplus \$70,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Streets

D. CONOVER, L. F. PORTER, H. P. PADLEY

Conover, Porter & Padley,

ARCHITECTS

Pioneer block, Madison, Wis.

Knight block, Ashland, Wis.

There never was a season which has brought such opportunities for low buying in Merchandise as this, and never a season in which our store offered better service to its patrons than this.

Our stock is heavier, better selected and prices Lower than ever in its history.

We have been making a run on Cloaks and almost run them out. Have only a few left, which we are selling at Cost, and some styles where stock is large at less than Actual Cost.

We show a nice full line of all wool Plaid, Plain Beavers and Lama wool Shawls; extra quantity and qualities in Dress Fabrics.

Corsets and Corset Waists in fifteen styles and makes. Foot wear of all kinds for men women and children. We carry the most complete line of Fine Shoes for men and women in the city. Our line of Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Chenille and Lace Curtains, Window Shades and Fixtures Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats, Hats and winter Caps is full and complete.

We now reach the Hardware which constitutes a large item in our business. Ours is the only hardware house in Rhineland that buys iron in car lots. We are the only house that can sell Iron, Steel Axes and Lumbermen's Tools just right. Why? Because we buy from the manufacturers and get jobbers' prices. We handle a full line of Saddlery Goods, such as harness, harness fixtures, collars, sweat pads and a thousand and one things which we have not room to mention here.

Why did our sales reach \$15,000 last month. Because we have the goods and the low prices to sell them.

Now we reach Crockery, with more and better than others as we carry quite a line of China. We have just received a crate of china for holiday trade. Don't go hungry reading this for we keep everything to eat from the cheapest to the finest goods on the market. Pillsbury's Best and Hoard's Creamery, Monarch Canned Goods and Vermont Maple Syrup.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

IN PROBATE, OSCEOLA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Probate office in Rhinelander, in said county, on the 21 day of January, 1894, at ten o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered: The petition of Clarence M. Olson, for the probate of the will of John M. Olson, deceased.

Filed Dec. 4, 1893. Jas. W. McDermick, County Judge.

47-28-14

IN PROBATE, OSCEOLA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Probate office in Rhinelander, in said county on the 21 day of January, 1894, at ten o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Mrs. Mary Olson, for the probate of the will of John M. Olson, deceased.

appointed general guardian of Jennie Little,
minor heir of Patrick Little, deceased.
Dated Nov. 14, 1893.
JAM. W. McGRACK,
County Judge.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:
Notice is hereby given that at a regular term
of the county court to be held in and for said
county at probate office in Rhineclaire, in said
county, on the 20 day of January, 1894, at 2

of clerk, p. m. the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Vladimir E. Harnay for letters of administration to be granted to her as administratrix of the estate of Gen. E. Harnay, deceased.
Dated December 5, 1893.
Jas. W. McCornick, Co. Judge.
dec7-31-dec21.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR
ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against Geo. B. Tripp deceased, late of the Town of Pelican in said County will be received, examined and adjusted by the County Court of Quebec County, at the General Term of said court, to be held at the Court House in the Village of Rhineland in said County, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1834. Also, that six months from the date of the death of said deceased, viz. the 1st day of June, 1834, has expired.

the time limited for creditors of said Geo. B. Tripp-deceased, to present their claims to said Court for examination and allowance.
Dated November 28, 1893.
By order of the Court.
Jas. W. McConnick,
County Judge.

J. W. SULLIVAN, et. als, Appellants
vs.
J. A. MERCER, Respondent.

By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the supreme court of the state of Wisconsin, in the action above entitled, to me directed and delivered against the personal and real property of the said J. A. Mercer, respondent, and no personal property out of which said execution can be satisfied having been found by my return. Therefore

The south-west quarter of the south-east quarter (7), and lot No. 3 in Section No. 3. And lot No. 12a (2) and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section No. ten (16) all in township No. thirty-nine (39), north of range No. five (5) east.

Which said premises, and all the right title and interest in said respondent aforesaid, shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the village of Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida, and state of Wisconsin, on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1894, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to satisfy the said execution and costs, and expenses of sale.

Dated at the sheriff's office at Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wis., this 23rd day of November, 1893.

A. D. 1813 Ed. Brazell, Sheriff
 LEVY J. BLOOMER, of Georgia Co., W.G.
 Atty. for Appellant. PRESCOTT COLLINS,
 May 25. Under Sheriff.

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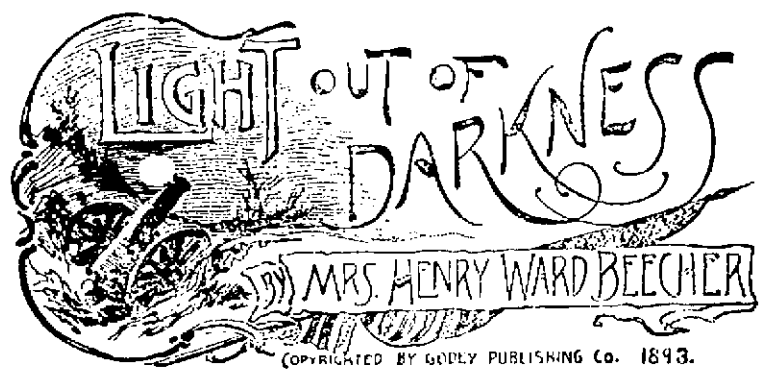
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DRUG STORE



The family had listened to Estelle's narrative thus far without interruption, overwhelmed with sorrow and amazement. But Mr. Newton now exclaimed: "Why, this is far beyond the most unscrupulous selfishness I ever imagined could be found in one so young."

"Ah, but Maud will far outmatch her, I fear. I once thought her more gentle and amiable than her sister. But the bitter hate and vindictiveness she manifests are fearful. The loss to herself and the impossibility of reclaiming was all she seemed to think of. Her father's danger and her mother's uncertain condition hardly excited an emotion. As soon as Stella and I could interrupt Maud's excited recital of her own misfortunes I alluded to the strange sounds I heard on entering."

"Pshaw! that's nothing," said Maud. "mother has kept the house in an uproar all night. I kept myself out of the way. I assure you, and left father to take care of her as best he might. He deserves it all and more for bringing this great shame upon us."

"Have you seen your mother this morning?" I asked, greatly surprised.

"No, indeed. I staid as long as I could endure her temper last night. If I had followed Stella's example and left earlier I might have saved my own possessions from her hands. Mother may learn of Estelle's dismal conduct by some one else. She has been exalted above me and cited as an example for me to imitate long enough. Now I hope mother will enjoy this new evidence of her favorite's smartness, but I'll not take the first blast of her rage. I assure you. She'll find that I, too, can keep my own counsel as well as Stella."

"Oh, Maud! This is shameful! I will at least seek your parents and try to help them."

"Well, go, Don Quixote, and cheer the distressed. Success attend you. I hope you will enjoy it."

"I threw open the door, and again those dismal sounds! I paused a moment, when a wild, unearthly shriek rang through the house. I caught Maud's hand."

"Go with me."

"I will not."

"Unnatural child! You shall! There is some strange mystery here, and you shall account for it as while we unravel it. Come, Austin. Our determined manner and probably a fear of being left behind compelled her to go, but reluctantly, and we passed through the splendid parlors into the gloomy family sitting room."

He paused a moment and covered his face with his hands, while his audience sat with pale faces, awaiting the sequel.

"A fearful sight met our eyes," he continued. "Would I could forget it! Mrs. Le Barron sat in a large easy chair in the most fearful paroxysms. The old butler and gardener and two women, one of whom, I think, was her dressing maid and the other, perhaps the cook, were standing over her. All looked chilled and exhausted. The window shutters remained unopened, and the gas was still burning. When we came near, we saw that she was tied to the chair."

"Indeed, sir, we could not help it. She was furious and has been most of the night. And that was the only way we could manage her and be safe ourselves."

"Have you called a physician?"

"No, we can't leave her, and we can't make any of the other servants hear if we called ever so loud."

"Stupid! Why not have rung the bell till some one would hear?"

"We think, sir, said the gardener with some hesitation, that there's no one to hear in the house. Rats leave a sinking ship, and this one's going down mighty fast, I judge, and then, begging your honor's pardon, we feel fearful about going to the bell. There's something strange about this matter, and he's close to the bell. Austin and I started to the recessed door so dimly lighted. Oh, Mr. Newton, I have, cowardly left the worst to the last! In his chair, his head resting on the marble table, was Le Barron!"

"Not dead!" exclaimed Mr. Newton, his face blanched with horror. "and, oh, do not say by his own hand!"

"No—I believe—I think not—Austin was the first to rise above the terrible shock and left at once for the nearest medical aid. I could learn nothing from the poor frightened and exhausted servants, but as near as I could gather from the time the miserable man entered his house yesterday it had been the scene of the most disgraceful and shocking tumult. Till late in the evening most of the servants had been in Stella's employ, and I imagine, from hints dropped from the gardener, what was passing in the family room was a matter of surprise."

"After Estelle's departure as the servants were closing the house the sounds that had alarmed me aroused their attention. When they entered, the mistress was raving through the room like one possessed, the women said. They were frightened and ran to call in the two men. When they returned, her husband, without rising from the chair, was feebly trying to calm her as she stood rigid over him. They seemed her with great difficulty and some danger. I am prepared for many other's once objects of pity to be a day broken and I saw several all around me of what I had to say to them. It cost them some time to control her, and for safety they were compelled to shut her in."

"When I went to the door of poor Le Barron, he was just as I found him. In the meantime I had opened the shutters and she noticed him before Mr. Dunbar

and extinguished the gas, but the sunlight made the horrors more apparent. Leaving the frantic woman to the servants, I examined her husband, but could find no trace of violence save a bruise on his brow by some article thrown—made, I fear, by his wife when the servants seized her. But Dr. Shelby, whom Austin soon brought, says it was probably not severe enough to have caused his death. Dr. Shelby has seen his medical adviser for some months past, and he thinks his anxiety, exaggerated by the fearful storm that burst upon him when he told his pecuniary troubles, hastened his death from disease of the heart."

"Austin remained to make all needed arrangements for the inquest, and as soon as I could be spared I hastened to you, for I think you and Mrs. Newton are greatly needed there now."

"We will go with you immediately."

"Can I be of service in any way?" asked George.

"I will thank you to order me one of the carriages. I did not intend to use either of them again, but this is a work of necessity."

"One word before we leave. I found the two youngest children, Jennie and Robert, hid in the parlors, half dead with fright. Their nurse is not to be found. Hearing the noise, I presume, they had crept down from the nursery and probably learning to return have been concealed there all night. Jennie, you know is a sweet, thoughtful child—very unlike her sister. Robbie, Dr. Shelby says has never been very bright or robust."

"I suppose," said Greenville, with much confusion, "you will hardly be willing to give me a share in providing for your proteges?"

How unlike this hesitation to Jasper's natural impulsive generosity! What could it mean, unless the knowledge on his part that his interest and labor might soon be so separated from his northern friends that he would be unable to share their generous cares?



In his chair, his head resting on the marble table, was Le Barron.

The shadows of vexation and sorrow—almost death—again crossed Ross's brow. As Estelle's dark eye sought her lover's for a moment it had in its calm dignity a meaning she could not fathom, and her heart beat wildly when she saw Jasper's gaze before it. What had restrained her natural impetuosity from demanding a solution at once?

In reply to Jasper's question, Estelle simply shook her head, but her father partly reassured her by the calm and apparently unsuspecting manner in which he answered:

"We will settle all details when we return. Now we must attend to the more pressing wants."

In the course of the ride Mrs. Newton asked Estelle how Maud appeared when taken to her parents and compelled to witness all the horrors of that scene.

"Oh, my dear madam! Your question reminds me that I have not given the miserable girl a thought since I entered that room! The sight that met my eyes at first bewildered me, and when I could rouse above it my whole attention was so engrossed by immediate necessities that—well, excuses are useless. It was cruel negligence."

"No, Estelle, you blame yourself needlessly. It was a most natural oversight. She was requiring no attention, and unless in sight and taking some part I do not wonder you did not think of her."

"She was not in the room, I am sure, for I have no recollection of seeing or hearing her again after one glimpse of that terrible scene. I now remember the remark she made about keeping her own counsels as closely as her sister had done, to which I then attached little importance, but which now I fear may have been painfully significant."

When they reached the house, they were met by Dr. Shelby and Mr. Austin and informed that they were ready for an inquest, waiting only for Dunbar's evidence, and then would be ready to remove the body to another apartment to be prepared for the grave."

After a long and earnest consultation with reference to Mrs. Le Barron the doctor suggested that the wisest plan would be to remove her to some quiet retreat or asylum as soon as possible. Inquiries were then made for Maud. Neither the doctor nor Austin had seen her, and such had been the excitement and confusion her absence was unnoticed.

Searching for the young lady one of the servants said she thought she had not returned.

"Detained?" said Mr. Newton.

"Yes, sir. I guess she was sort of detained as soon as she saw her father, and she noticed him before Mr. Dunbar

did. Miss Maud never thought much of her mother, nor of her father, either, for that matter, only she could always have her way with him, poor man! And with out speaking she slipped right out of the room and out of the house too."

"Do you know where she went?"

"No, ma'am, not sure; but Thomas here thinks he drove her out to old Varney's."

"Thinks he did? Why, Thomas, don't you know when you took there?"

"Why, sir, my young lady came to me from master's room all white like and called me out of doors, then told me to put one of the horses into the gig that the servants use and drive her maid out to Elmwood, old Varney's place, to do an errand. Before I could come round with the gig a woman met me at the back gate all muffled up and acting as though she was afraid of being seen. She spoke low and strange and said her mistress wanted me to take her on an errand. Out, your honor, Miss Maud's maid don't wear diamonds and is uncommon willing to talk with an honest lad and to show her face too."

"Well, Thomas, your young mistress has sorrow and trouble enough and may well feel the need of advice."

"Yes, your honor, but young ladies ain't generally willing to seek advice from an old fellow to whom they have often said 'nay,' replied the cook."

Wishing to stop further revelations of the family secrets, Mr. Newton inquired: "Where is Miss Le Barron's maid?"

"Miss Maud's, do you mean, sir? Oh, she put off some time ago, and for certain much more went out with her than she ever brought home."

"Well, we will seek Miss Maud in her own apartment." And as they turned from the gossiping servants they heard the cook remark:

"Well, well, they'll have a breezy time of it. Glad it isn't me."

It was very evident that the servants who had remained with Mrs. Le Barron through the night had not learned of Estelle's marriage, pillage and flight.

Mr. and Mrs. Newton ascended to Maud's apartments. All was silent, but after a few moments' pause they knocked at the door. She was there and bade them enter, but when her father's best friends stood before her she started in alarm and made a movement for a hasty retreat. But suddenly checking herself before Mrs. Newton could speak she turned on them with the wildest fury depicted on her face and almost shrieked:

"Why are you here? I will not hear a word. Leave my room instantly. You come to exult over our fall. I can still for a few hours at least, claim a right to my own chamber. I bid you begone!"

"But my dear child," said Mrs. Newton, "listen to me a moment. We come in all love. Do trust us. We lose all as well as you. Then why should you imagine we mean anything but friendship and tenderest sympathy?"

"I do not believe you—do not trust you and will not. Who told you we needed any sympathy? I for one have no desire for it."

"Mr. Dunbar came at Dr. Shelby's request to bring us here, and, my dear Maud, let us in some way comfort you."

"I tell you I want no comfort from you or any one. Dunbar has, I presume, told you how finely Stella has managed. I think I am as well able to act for my self as she."

"Oh, Maud! Maud! Do no such rash thing as she has done. I entreat you. It will bring you only disgrace and misery."

"Oh, never fear. I have no fancy for elopements. What I do care not who knows. It is too late for any to prevent it now anyway. The last trunk went from that room," pointing to a closed door. "since you have honored me with your espionage."

"Allow me," with a scornful, defiant air, even while a shudder of disgust passed over her, "allow me to introduce you to Mrs. Jacob Varney, a millionaire's wife, madam! Not quite so wise, some a husband as Stella's, perhaps, but I shall have all that money can give. So what matter's it?"

"Ah, Maud, my dear child! What have you done? How could Varney countenance such an act under the circumstances?"

"What have I done? Why, found myself a princely home when my father's folly or crime—call it what you please—has cast me out from this. What has Varney done? Why, proved himself a fool! Has he not for more than a year tormented me? And I during that time treated him with open, undisguised contempt. And yet when I went to him yesterday and told him boldly we were bankrupted and disgraced; that Stella, the vile creature, had robbed me of all I had—oh, it makes me laugh to think how the toothless old dotard blubbered over my hand!"—and with a gesture of bitter loathing she tossed her hand away from her—"promising me a trousseau next week that should outvie any in the city, together with a princely settlement, if I would consent to marry him that very hour. Why, an immediate marriage was just what I was determined on! And it is done," said the miserable girl, throwing herself on the sofa, exhausted by the shameful recital.

Mrs. Newton went to her caressingly, while her tears fell fast.

"Oh, Maud! You do not love this man! How, then, can you endure the home you have sold yourself for?"

"Love him! Oh, no! I have ever loathed him. I had once some romantic notions about marrying for love and escaping from such a home as this has always been."

"But that is all past! When once I got my promise—trousseau and settlement, I shall allow myself to be very little troubled with old Varney's society, I assure you. That would be intolerable, I have lived thus far without love and can continue to do so, while I now have a position in the most fashionable society as high as wealth can command. Why do you weep and look at me so sadly? What would you have me do?" she cried wildly. "Go out to service? Starve in the streets—or worse? My mother's folly and my father's shame have barred all other chances for me. The last one I have chosen or rather accepted as a last resort."

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